

Ennerdale Rural District

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1947

J. W. INNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Medical Officer of Health

x*† R. BROWN *Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor*

x*† J. BUTTERY *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector*

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*† R. M. HOWELLS *Additional Sanitary Inspector*

R. SEEDS *Pupil Sanitary Inspector*

MISS I. DAVIDSON *Clerk*

* Sanitary Inspector's certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Certificate Meat and Other Foods (R.S.I.).

§ Certificate Meat and Other Foods, Liverpool University.

x Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and
Public Works.

81 LOWTHER STREET,
WHITEHAVEN.

7th June, 1948.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ennerdale Rural District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1947.

The statistics for the year present rather a mixed picture—some better, some worse.

The Birth Rate was 3.3 higher than in the previous year and was 2.2 higher than the rate for the whole country. It was easily the highest rate since the district was formed.

Deaths were considerably increased—by 69 in fact—and the whole of the increase was amongst males. This was partly accounted for by the unfortunate mining disasters in local pits. Altogether thirty-nine men lost their lives by violent causes other than suicide or road traffic accidents as against four in the previous year. This accounts for the whole increase in the number of deaths of males under 65 years of age, but there was besides an increase of 43 in the male “over 65” age group. There was a notable rise in the number of men whose deaths were attributed to diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System and in those attributed to Cancer.

Whilst deaths from all causes showed such a considerable rise, Infantile Deaths on the other hand were considerably lower, and the Infantile Mortality Rate of 39 equalled the best ever recorded for the district and was 2 better than the rate for the whole country.

The improvement in the Tuberculosis Death Rate which we were able to record in last year's report was unhappily not maintained in 1947. The number of deaths rose by eight, increasing the rate by 0.29 and giving a figure 90% in excess of the rate for the whole country. Cleator Moor has always been looked upon as the black spot in the district but an analysis by parishes of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis shows that whereas Arlecdon and Frizington and Cleator Moor had the same number (eight each), on a population basis Cleator Moor stands fourth amongst the seven parishes in which the deaths were distributed.

With regard to other notifiable diseases, we had, in common with the rest of the country, to contend with an outbreak of Infantile Paralysis during the summer months. Fifteen cases were notified and confirmed, although actually twenty-two persons were sent to Hospital as so-called cases. Most of the confirmed cases were slight or abortive in character and only four showed real paralysis, and of these two did not belong to the district. Two deaths were certified as due to this disease.

Apart from this there was practically nothing in the way of notifiable infectious disease apart from some measles. There were only three cases of Diphtheria in the district for the whole year, but, most unfortunately, we had our usual death from this disease, and as before, it was that of a child who had not been immunised.

It is no exaggeration to say that there is no need for any child to lose its life in this way if only parents would take the trouble to have their children—and even more especially—their young children immunised. One would appeal once more most earnestly to all parents to safeguard their children from this needless risk. After all the propaganda that has been done for more than ten years, only half the under 5 children are protected.

These are the chief features in regard to the Health statistics and I do not think other matters call for special comment at this stage.

My thanks are again due to Mr. Brown and the members of the Sanitary staff for their loyal support and assistance, to the Officials of other departments for their willing help and co-operation in every way, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee for their continued support and consideration.

I am.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. INNES,
Medical Officer of Health.

ENNERDALE RURAL DISTRICT.

A. I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the Rural District of Ennerdale in acres	88,730
Population (Registrar-General's estimate mid-year, 1947)	26,820
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1947)	
according to Rate Books	7,628
Rateable Value (1st April, 1947)	£99,796
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£330

II.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

BIRTHS :—

		Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	....	305	270	575
—Illegitimate	....	18	15	33
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	....	323	285	608
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population, 22.7.

Still Births—Legitimate	....	8	8	16
—Illegitimate	....	—	2	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	....	8	10	18
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 total births, 28.8.

DEATHS :—

Deaths (all ages)	....	224	173	397
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	....		14.8	

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	Eng. & Wales
From Sepsis	.... nil	nil	0.26
From Other Causes	.... nil	nil	0.91
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	.... nil	nil	1.17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	39
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	38
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	61

Deaths from

Cancer (all ages)	....	....	....	....	45
Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	....	<i>nil</i>
Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	....	....	<i>nil</i>
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....	....	....	....	1

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population at mid-year 1947, is given as 26,820—an increase of 130 as compared with the figure for the previous year.

The annual figures since the formation of the District are as follows :—

1934	....	....	....	....	....	28,235
1935	....	....	....	....	....	28,000
1936	....	....	....	....	....	27,510
1937	....	....	....	....	....	26,710
1938	....	....	....	....	....	26,370
1939	....	....	....	....	....	26,160
1940	....	....	....	....	....	27,260
1941	....	....	....	....	....	28,350
1942	....	....	....	....	....	27,600
1943	....	....	....	....	....	27,060
1944	....	....	....	....	....	26,510
1945	....	....	....	....	....	25,960
1946	....	....	....	....	....	26,690
1947	....	....	....	....	....	26,820

BIRTHS.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	....	....	22.7
„ „ England and Wales	....	....	20.5
„ „ Rural Districts of Cumberland	....	....	21.4
„ „ Urban Districts of Cumberland	....	....	22.9
„ „ County of Cumberland	....	....	22.0

The number of births registered during the year was 608—323 males and 285 females—of whom 33—18 males and 15 females—were illegitimate. The number shows an increase of 79. The Birth Rate was 22.7 per 1,000 of population, a figure which is 3.3 higher than for the previous year, and 2.2 over the figure for the country as a whole. The illegitimate births represented 5.4% of the total live births as against 5.2% for the whole country.

DEATHS.

Death Rate per 1,000 of population	....	....	14.8
„ „ England and Wales	....	....	12.0
„ „ Rural Districts of Cumberland	....	....	13.4
„ „ Urban Districts of Cumberland	....	....	14.3
„ „ County of Cumberland	....	....	13.8

The nett deaths for the District after making adjustments for inward and outward transfers, *i.e.*, after adding the number of residents who died outside the District but were normally resident in the District, and deducting those who died in the District but were normally resident outside, numbered 397—224 male and 173 female—an increase of 69 compared with the number for the previous year.

This gives a Death Rate of 14.8 as compared with 12.3 for the previous year, an increase of 2.5, as compared with an increase of 0.5 for the country as a whole.

The chief causes of death were Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System 159, Cancer 45, Violence (other than Suicide or Road Accidents) 44, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Respiratory Diseases 38, and Tuberculosis 28.

The following two Tables show the age at death of all cases and causes of death.

AGE AT DEATH OF ALL CASES, ENNERDALE RURAL DISTRICT, 1947.

Age Groups	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	Over 65	Total
Males	13	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	6	9	24	24	31	111	224
Females	11	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	5	5	5	12	29	99	173

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1947

Causes of Death	Males	Females
All causes	224	173
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	15	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	3
Syphilis	—	—
Influenza	1	—
Measles	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1
Cancer	30	15
Diabetes	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	18	21
Heart Disease	45	61
Other Circulatory Diseases	5	9
Bronchitis	11	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	8
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	—
Appendicitis	3	—
Other Digestive Diseases	3	6
Nephritis	2	6
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	8	6
Suicide	3	—
Road Traffic Accidents	—	—
Other Violence	39	5
All Other Causes	17	18

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate, 38 ; Illegitimate, 61 ; Total 39

England and Wales	....	....	....	41
Rural Districts of Cumberland	....	....		39
Urban Districts of Cumberland	....	....		46
County of Cumberland	....	....	....	42

The deaths of children under one year of age numbered 24—13 male and 11 female. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 39, which is 20 lower than the rate for the previous year, and the same as the best rate ever previously recorded for the District. Foureen of the twenty-four deaths—58%—occurred in the neo-natal period, i.e., within one month of birth—in fact over one-third of the total occurred within one week.

The chief causes of death were Prematurity and Congenital Defects which together accounted for 13, and Respiratory Diseases which accounted for 6. The Mortality Rate for male children was 40, and for female children was 39.

INFANTILE DEATHS SHOWN BY AGES AND CAUSE OF DEATH, 1947.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE IN WEEKS.				AGE IN MONTHS.						Total Deaths.
	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	Under 1 M'th	1—2	2—3	3—6	6—9	9—12	
Premature Birth 	6	2	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	10
Congenital Malformations and Debility	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Birth Injury 	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia 	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	6
Meningitis 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Gastro-Enteritis 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Causes 	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	9	2	3	—	14	3	—	4	1	2	24

BIRTHS, INFANTILE DEATHS, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY BY PARISHES.

			<i>Registered Births</i>	<i>Infantile Deaths</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality Rate</i>
Arledon and Frizington			89	5	56
Cleator Moor ....	....	....	142	8	56
Distington ....	....	....	41	1	24
Egremont ....	....	....	105	4	38
Ennedaide and Kinniside			3	—	—
Gosforth ....	....	....	13	—	—
Haile ....	....	....	4	—	—
Lamplugh ....	....	....	24	—	—
Lowca ....	....	....	21	3	143
Lowside Quarter ....	....	....	3	1	333
Moresby ....	....	....	26	—	—
Netherwasdale ....	....	....	2	—	—
Parton ....	....	....	28	—	—
Ponsonby ....	....	....	1	—	—
Rottington ....	....	....	1	—	—
St. Bees ....	....	....	29	—	—
St. Bridgets ....	....	....	13	2	154
St. Johns ....	....	....	10	—	—
Weddicar ....	....	....	8	—	—
Registered outside District			45		
			—	—	—
Total			608	24	39
			—	—	—

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

I.—*Public Health Officers.*

A list of these, as at the end of the year, is given at the beginning of the Report.

II.—*Services provided in the Area.*

(a) *Laboratory Facilities.* Clinical material and milk samples are examined at the Cumberland Laboratory, Carlisle, which operates the Public Health Laboratory Service. Under this service, which came into operation on the 1st April, the Bacteriology necessary for the diagnosis, prevention and control of infectious disease is carried out without charge to the Local Authority, the cost being defrayed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health.

Under the same scheme, samples of milks, taken on their way to the consumer, are examined free of charge. Water samples are examined by Mr. C. J. H. Stock, County Analyst, Darlington.

The following Bacteriological specimens sent by general Medical Practitioners were examined during the year :

		No. Examined	Examined for	Positive
Throat swabs	43	{	Diphtheria	1
			Haemolytic Streptococci	23
			Vincent's Angina	5
Faeces	1		Coli. Typhoid	Nil
Sputa	58		Tubercle	11
Pus	1		Tubercle	Nil

(b) *Ambulance Facilities.* The arrangements have been described in previous reports, and the district is adequately served. For infectious cases, the West Cumberland Joint Hospital Board provides two ambulances, one stationed at Galemire Hospital, Cleator Moor, and one at Ellerbeck Hospital, Workington. For non-infectious cases, an ambulance is provided and maintained at Whitehaven by a Joint Ambulance Committee, of which Ennerdale is a member.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary matters are dealt with very fully in a report by Mr. Brown, Chief Sanitary Inspector, which is printed as an appendix, and I do not think further comments are necessary.

D.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I.—*Notifiable Disease, other than Tuberculosis.*

The number of cases of infectious disease, other than Tuberculosis, notified during 1947, are shown by age, admission to hospital, and deaths, in the accompanying Table.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	Total Cases	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	16	—	—	3	2	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	*10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	34	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	9	5	5	5	—	18 forms)
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Measles	177	6	16	19	25	30	72	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	9	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Poliomyelitis	15	1	1	—	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	—	—	15	2

*9 of these cases were notified from Whitehaven Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

Sixteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, giving a rate of 0.59 per 1,000 of population, compared with 1.37 for England and Wales. One only of the cases was admitted to hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

Diphtheria.

Three cases were notified during the year, giving a rate of 0.11 per 1,000 of population as compared with 0.13 for the whole country. There was one death—that of a young child who had not been immunised and who died at home before she could be removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

Immunisation of children in the area was commenced under local arrangements in 1936.

The County as Child Welfare Authority and Education Authority, now carries out the actual immunisation, but the recording and the rendering of the Ministry's returns still remain the responsibility of the Local Authority, until the Medical Service Act comes into force in July, 1948.

During 1947, a total of 454 new immunisations were completed—378 in the 0-5 years-of-age group, and 76 in the 5-15 years-of-age group.

In addition, 314 children were re-immunised. Re-immunisation has been made available for children, who have been immunised in infancy and are now beginning school, and for older children whose immunisation was done more than four years ago.

The total number of children immunised since the scheme began in 1936, has now reached the total of 8,314 and these are shown by ages at the time of their original immunisation in the accompanying Table.

Percentages of Child Population Immunised.

(a) 0-5 years of age.

The number of children in the age-groups 1943-1947 inclusive who were immunised on the 31st December, 1947,

and of whom the Local Authority has details, was 1,274, a nett gain for the year of 75. The Registrar-General has supplied a figure of 2,440 for these groups, which gives a percentage of 52, which is two better than the figure for 1946, but is still too low to confer effective protection to the pre-school population. Immunisation is given free at the County Welfare Clinics and it is greatly to be deplored that parents are still so apathetic as to neglect this most vital protection.

(b) *5-15 years of age.*

The number of children in the age-groups 1933-1942 inclusive who were immunised on the 31st December, 1947, of whom the Local Authority has details was 4,065, 71 less than the figure for the previous year. For this group the Registrar-General has supplied a figure of 4,380, which gives a percentage of 93.

(c) *Over 15 years of age.*

The number over 15 years of age on the 31st December, 1947, who have been immunised was 2,975, in addition to whom 1,168 were immunised under County arrangements in 1936, in the then age-groups 11-14, in connection with attendance at school camps, but the Local Authority has no details of these and they are not included in the Table.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.
PERSONS INOCULATED EACH YEAR FROM 1936-1947.

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corre- ponding year	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	Total inoculated under five years on 31st December, 1947. 1274
1	—	—	—	—	1	30	109	119	115	158	223	269	
2	—	—	1	—	1	55	102	148	98	84	193	57	
3	6	3	1	—	1	54	96	118	35	24	121	20	
4	62	35	22	18	26	73	147	119	44	17	62	24	
5	192	87	91	88	104	200	238	138	64	15	52	37	Total inoculated aged 5-14 years on 31st December, 1947. 4065
6	212	67	92	81	127	173	163	74	52	8	63	18	
7	208	79	50	52	38	96	84	42	32	7	29	11	
8	270	71	41	22	30	70	54	26	9	3	18	9	
9	200	70	39	15	22	61	45	19	11	2	14	—	
10	75	53	44	24	13	48	34	18	6	—	14	—	
11	25	46	30	27	22	28	34	17	16	—	19	—	
12	21	17	25	19	17	41	25	18	9	—	11	—	
13	34	12	21	15	10	18	30	16	12	1	10	—	
14	9	8	18	15	5	13	5	27	8	1	5	1	
15 and over	7	3	2	1	1	6	2	12	—	3	1	—	Total inoculated aged 15 years and over on 31st December, 1947. 2975
Total each yr.	1321	551	477	377	418	966	1168	911	512	323	836	454	Grand Total 1936-47 8314

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Ten cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year, nine of these being notified from Whitehaven Hospital. This gives a rate per 1,000 total births of 15.97 as compared with 7.16 for England and Wales.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case was notified and was treated at home.

Pneumonia.

Thirty-four cases of Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, an increase of 9 compared with the previous year. The rate per 1,000 of population was 1.27 as compared with 0.79 for the country as a whole. There were 18 deaths—two more than in the previous year.

Erysipelas.

Three cases were notified—a decrease of two on the figure for 1946—giving a rate of 0.11 per 1,000 of population compared with 0.19 for the whole country.

Measles.

One hundred and seventy-seven cases were notified as against 17 the previous year. This gives a rate of 6.59 per 1,000 of population compared with 9.41 for the whole country. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

Nine cases were notified as against 31 the previous year. This gives a rate of 0.34 per 1,000 of population compared with 2.22 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Two cases were notified and were admitted to hospital, both making complete recoveries. Other two cases were admitted as suspected Cerebro-Spinal Fever. In one the diagnosis was negative and the other proved to be the first case in the outbreak of Poliomyelitis. The rate was 0.07 per 1,000 as compared with 0.05 for the country as a whole. There were no deaths.

Poliomyelitis.

Fifteen cases were notified and confirmed. This gives a rate of 0.56 per 1,000 of population. Actually twenty-two persons were admitted to Hospital as definite or suspected cases, of whom fifteen were confirmed on Cytological findings after examination of the Cerebro-Spinal fluid.

Of these, ten were non-paralytic or abortive cases, one showed a transient paresis which cleared up completely during the acute phase, and four showed definite paralysis necessitating their transfer to an Orthopaedic hospital for treatment. Two of the last mentioned group did not belong to the district, being only temporarily resident in Ennerdale, and one of these was undoubtedly suffering from the disease before his arrival here.

Of the two local cases in this group, one was discharged from the Orthopaedic Hospital before the end of the year with a paresis of the left arm still persisting and he was receiving appropriate after-care under the County Orthopaedic scheme. The other was still in Hospital with paralysis of the right arm and left leg.

The ages of all confirmed cases were :

- (a) *Non Paralytic Cases* (10)—1, 3, 4, 7, 14, 18, 18, 29, 32 and 38 years.
- (b) *Paresis Case* (1)—6 years.
- (c) *Paralytic Cases* (4)—under 1 year, 4, 7 and 13 years.

One of the above cases died—a child aged 1 year in group (a) who was also suffering from Broncho-Pneumonia when admitted to Hospital. The diagnosis of Poliomyelitis was confirmed on Cytological findings, but he exhibited no signs of paralysis, and his death was certified as due to Poliomyelitis and Broncho-pneumonia. Another death took place in Whitehaven Hospital and was certified as being due to Poliomyelitis after an examination post mortem, but the case was not notified and is not included in the cases detailed above.

II.—CANCER.

There were 45 deaths from Cancer during 1947—30 males and 15 females—giving a Mortality Rate of 1.68 per 1,000 of population, as compared with a rate of 1.85 for the country as a whole.

Deaths from this disease were 7 more than in the previous year.

The sites of the primary lesions in the two groups were as follows :—

<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>			
Stomach	....	....	9	Jaw	....	....	1
Pancreas	....	....	1	Larynx	....	....	1
Liver	....	....	2	Stomach	....	....	4
Colon	....	....	2	Pancreas	....	....	2
Rectum	....	....	3	Colon	....	....	2
Larynx	....	....	1	Breast	....	....	4
Bronchus	....	....	2	Uterus	....	....	1
Lung	....	....	2				
Mediastinum	....	....	2				
Prostate	....	....	1				
Bladder	....	....	1				
Tibia	....	....	1				
Antrum	....	....	1				
Not stated	....	....	2				
			—				—
			30				15
			—				—

The average age at death of all cases was 66, the figure being 66 for males and 67 for females.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

IV.—TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the new cases and mortality for the District during 1947 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp't'y		Respiratory		Non-Resp't'y	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
5—10	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
10—15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—20	0	5	0	2	1	3	0	0
20—25	2	6	0	0	1	4	0	0
25—35	4	2	0	1	1	2	0	1
35—45	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
45—55	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
55—65	2	1	0	0	5	0	1	0
65 and upwards	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	17	17	1	8	15	9	1	3

New Cases.

New cases numbered 43—34 Respiratory and 9 Non-Respiratory, a decrease of nine as compared with the number for the previous year. Included in the total are three deaths which had not been previously notified and three cases discharged from H.M. Forces.

Deaths.

There were twenty-eight deaths from Tuberculosis—eight more than in the year before.

The death rate from Tuberculosis was 1.04 per 1,000 of population—an increase for the year of 0.29. The rate is almost double the rate for the whole country.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in seven parishes. Cleator Moor has long enjoyed the reputation of being the black spot of the District but an analysis of cases by parishes shows that on rates per 1,000 of population, Cleator Moor stands fourth. The seven parishes concerned are as follows :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Pulmonary T.B. Deaths</i>			<i>Estimated Rate per</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Arlecdon & Frizington	6	2	8	3,960	2.02
St. Bees	2	—	2	1,105	1.81
St. Bridgets	—	1	1	648	1.54
Cleator Moor	5	3	8	6,028	1.33
Parton	—	1	1	1,249	0.80
Egremont	2	1	3	5,557	0.54
Distington	—	1	1	2,221	0.45

The Death Rate per 1,000 of population as compared with that for England and Wales is shown below :

	<i>Ennerdale Rural</i>	<i>England and</i>
	<i>District</i>	<i>Wales</i>
Respiratory	0.89	0.47
Non-Respiratory	0.15	0.08
All Forms	1.04	0.55

Three, or 11%, of the deaths were not previously notified. In all such cases an explanation was asked for from the practitioner concerned.

The number of cases belonging to the district who received Sanatorium treatment during the year are shown in the following Table :—

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

	In Institu- tions 1st Jan. 1947	Ad- mitted	Dis- char- ged	Died	In Institu- tions 1st Jan. 1948
Pulmonary Cases :					
Men	5	8	7	1	5
Women	7	17	10	1	13
Boys	—	—	—	—	—
Girls	1	2	—	—	3
Non-Pulmonary Cases :					
Men	2	1	1	—	2
Women	2	2	—	—	4
Boys	1	—	—	—	1
Girls	—	—	—	—	—
Observation Cases :					
Males	2	—	1	—	1
Females	2	4	3	—	3
Total	22	34	22	2	32

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1947 was :—

Respiratory—Males	104
—Females	101
Non-Respiratory—Males	40
—Females	54
Total	299

APPENDIX.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
REPORT

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1947.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out under the Public Health and other Acts during the year 1947.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	349
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	555
Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	I
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	28
Tents, Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	....	4I
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	IO3
Workshops	....	....	....	....	....	3
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	3I
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	43
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	....	....	....	....	....	I
Refuse Collection	....	....	....	....	....	53
Refuse Disposal	....	....	....	....	....	42
Rats and Mice Destruction	....	....	....	....	....	40
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	7
Shops	....	....	....	....	....	I68
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	....	....	....	....	....	95
Smoke Observation	....	....	....	....	....	I
Rivers Pollution Prevention	....	....	....	....	....	I
Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	7

HOUSING.

Number of houses Inspected under the Public Health Acts	....	....	....	....	....	88I
Visits paid to the above houses	....	....	....	....	....	II09
Number of houses inspected under the housing acts	....	....	....	....	....	II67
Visits paid to the above houses	....	....	....	....	....	I267
Visits to houses re. overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	6
Visits to houses re. destruction of vermin	....	....	....	....	....	20
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	....	....	....	....	....	295

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries into Cases of Infectious Disease	....	....	....	....	....	83
Visits re Disinfection of Premises	....	....	....	....	....	70
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	....	....	II

SUPERVISION OF FOOD (FOOD AND DRUGS ACT).

Inspection of Stalls	....	....	....	....	....	6
Inspection of Butchers' Shops	....	....	....	....	....	42
Inspection of Fishmongers and Poulterers	....	....	....	....	....	22

Inspection of Grocers	....	....	....	....	133
Inspection of Greengrocers and Fruiterers	....				21
Inspection of Cowsheds	....	....	....	....	620
Inspection of Dairies	....	....	....	....	611
Inspection of Ice Cream Premises	....				79
Inspection of Food Preparing Premises	....	....			35
Inspection of Restaurants	....	....	....	....	8
Miscellaneous Food Visits	....	....	....	....	43

HOUSING.

2,376 Inspections were made of 2,048 houses.

As a result of inspection 384 informal notices were issued requiring essential work to be carried out at 471 houses ; of which, 268 notices in respect of 274 houses were complied with.

Twenty-one formal notices under the Public Health Acts were served in respect of 29 houses ; of which 18 in respect of 17 houses were complied with.

Nine informal notices were served under the Housing Act, 5 houses being rendered fit as a result.

Four formal notices were served, two houses being rendered fit by the owners.

During the year improvements to houses for which Civil Building Licence had been issued were completed at 219 houses.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO HOUSES (Public Health and Housing Acts).

Sculleries.

Doors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	5
Floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	17
Wallplaster	....	....	....	....	....	14
Ceiling plaster	....	....	....	....	....	4
Windows repaired	....	....	....	....	....	6
New sinks installed	....	....	....	....	....	37

Living Rooms.

Doors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	18
Floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	33
Wallplaster repaired	....	....	....	....	....	37
Ceiling plaster repaired	....	....	....	....	....	24
Windows repaired	....	....	....	....	....	14
Fireplaces repaired and renewed	....	....	....	....	....	88
Staircases repaired	....	....	....	....	....	1

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO HOUSES

(Continued).

Bedrooms.

Doors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	2
Floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	12
Wallplaster repaired	....	....	....	....	....	30
Ceiling plaster repaired	....	....	....	....	....	49
Windows repaired	....	....	....	....	....	25
Fireplaces repaired and renewed	....	....	....	....	....	7

Miscellaneous.

Drainage repaired	....	....	....	....	....	29
Drains cleared	....	....	....	....	....	38
Main roofs repaired	....	....	....	....	....	62
Other roofs repaired	....	....	....	....	....	21
Rain water fall pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	14
Eaves gutters repaired	....	....	....	....	....	28
Water service pipes renewed	....	....	....	....	....	41
Water closets repaired and renewed	....	....	....	....	....	101
Yards repaved	....	....	....	....	....	18
Walls repaired	....	....	....	....	....	43
Dust bins supplied	....	....	....	....	....	5
Hot water systems repaired	....	....	....	....	....	12
Chimney stacks repaired	....	....	....	....	....	16
Washing boilers renewed	....	....	....	....	....	5
Exterior decoration completed	....	....	....	....	....	54
Interior decoration completed	....	....	....	....	....	12
Houses connected to main sewer	....	....	....	....	....	13
Houses drained to septic tanks	....	....	....	....	....	15
New bathrooms installed	....	....	....	....	....	35
New Baths installed	....	....	....	....	....	37
New lavatory basins installed	....	....	....	....	....	38
Hot water systems installed	....	....	....	....	....	56
Internal water closets installed	....	....	....	....	....	40
External water closets installed	....	....	....	....	....	31
New sculleries built	....	....	....	....	....	7
New wash houses built	....	....	....	....	....	7
New fuel stores built	....	....	....	....	....	3
New food stores built	....	....	....	....	....	6
New sinks installed	....	....	....	....	....	8
New bedrooms completed	....	....	....	....	....	1
Internal water supplies completed	....	....	....	....	....	2

Housing.

Materials and labour continued to be in short supply and with the greatly increased cost of repairs only the remedy of the grosser housing defects and insanitary conditions could be called for.

During the Rural Housing Survey completed in 1946 it was found that over 2,000 houses were already unfit for habitation and that more than 2,600 houses required structural alteration or improvement or major repair to render them reasonably fit for habitation.

78 new houses were occupied in 1947—traditional types 12, Swedish types 6, and aluminium temporary bungalows 60.

In the following table is shown—in chronological order—the various schemes for the provision of houses and the progress made up to the year end :—

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of houses in scheme</i>	<i>Progress made to 31st December, 1947</i>
1.	Egremont	150	Site acquired 1938, but consent to develop still refused.
2.	Egremont	400	Site abandoned to Education Authority.
3.	Cleator Moor	48	12 houses occupied. 36 in construction.
4.	Arlecdon & Frizington	28	26 houses in various stages of construction.
5.	St. John's, Beckermest	150	Tender accepted for site preparation but work suspended
6.	Gosforth	6 (S)	All nearing completion.
7.	St. John's, Beckermest	6 (S)	6 houses occupied.
8.	St. Bees	6 (S)	In construction.
9.	Arlecdon & Frizington	50 (T.A.)	50 houses occupied 1946.
10.	Egremont	25 (T.A.)	25 houses occupied.
11.	Egremont	25 (T.A.)	25 houses occupied.
12.	Cleator Moor	300	Scheme awaiting approval.
13.	Egremont	246	Site preparation for 122 houses.
14.	Cleator Moor	10 (T.A.)	10 houses occupied.
15.	Parton	18	8 houses in construction.
16.	Parton	8	In construction.
17.	Distington	350	Scheme awaiting approval.
18.	Distington	34	Site preparation in progress.
19.	Distington	10	In construction.
20.	Egremont	26 (A)	Site preparation in progress.
21.	Cleator Moor	20 (A)	Scheme awaiting approval.
22.	Frizington	26 (A)	Tenders invited.
23.	Moresby Parks	25 (P.A.)	Site preparation in progress.

<i>Site</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of houses</i> <i>in scheme</i>	<i>Progress made to</i> <i>31st December, 1947</i>
24.	Lowca	50 (P.A.)	Scheme awaiting approval.
25.	Egremont	4 (A)	Tender accepted.
26.	Distington	26 (A)	Tenders invited.

A.—Airey Type.

P.A.—Permanent Aluminium.

T.A.—Temporary Aluminium.

S.—Swedish Type Houses.

This list merely shows the schemes that have received the official ‘all clear,’ many others were casualties and for various reasons did not reach the conveyor belt.

Consideration of these figures must surely show that too much has been attempted on too many sites for the labour and materials that have so far been available and that with the extensive factory development taking place in the southern area of the rural district the prospects of providing 100 new traditional houses in each of the next five years are not too bright.

Should this forecast prove to be the case then many present unfit houses will remain in occupation for the next ten or twenty years and the number will be increased unless the rents are increased or the cost of repairs reduced.

BUILDING LICENCES.

Four licences were issued for the erection of houses for private owners. Three are under construction and one was surrendered.

Number of building licences issued by the Council—461, for a total value of £37,205, covering the following :—structural alterations—32, provision of bathrooms—33, W.C.s and lavatory basins—31, hot water systems—19, renewal of water services—14, installations of new grates—90, decorations—59.

Licences in respect of houses are only issued after consideration of the state of each house and the inclusion of any works necessary to remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

Number of licences issued by the Ministry of Works—41, total value £156,764, covering factories (11) £142,928, farms and farm buildings (18) £8,676, garages (2) £2,536 and maintenance and decoration (11) £2,624.

With regard to the three matters specially referred to in former reports.

(a) *North Road (Egremont) Re-Development.*

By agreement with the County Planning Authority this scheme is to be revived.

(b) *Parton Clearance Orders Nos. 1—7 (1936).*

Of the 75 houses in the orders, the sites of 59 were cleared of the materials of demolition, 8 others were not reasonably accessible, 2 houses stand as protection to adjoining properties and the owner of 6 houses refuses to demolish.

(c) *Pica, Parish of Distington.*

The sanitary improvements to the 90 houses at Pica were not completed at the end of the year.

Clearance under Orders outstanding are :—

(a) *Egremont Clearance Orders 1—14 (1936).*

61 houses of which 38 are still occupied and 15 empty, 8 houses have been demolished and the sites of four houses cleared.

(b) *Egremont Clearance Orders Nos. 15 and 17 (1938).*

13 houses all still occupied.

(c) *Frizington Clearance Orders Nos. 1—3 (1938).*

27 houses of which 21 are still occupied, 4 are empty, 2 houses have been demolished.

The following Clearance Areas await confirmation :—

(a) *Parton Clearance Areas Nos. 8—15 (1938) 30 houses.*

(b) *Distington Clearance Areas Nos. 1—16 (1938) 61 houses.*

(c) *Lamplugh Clearance Area No. 1 (1938) 20 houses.*

(d) *Moresby Clearance Areas No. 1—3 (1938) 14 houses.*

(e) *Lowca Clearance Areas Nos. 1—3 (1938) 11 houses.*

The 16 houses included in St. John's, Beckermest, Clearance Order No. 1 (1938) have now been voluntarily demolished.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supplies.*

Producers.

Tuberculin Tested	....	....	....	....	27
Accredited	....	....	....	....	16
Ungraded	....	....	....	....	334

Classification.

Non producer retailers	....	....	....	7
Producer retailers	....	....	....	53
Producer—Retail/wholesalers	....	....	....	84
Producer—wholesalers	....	....	....	236

During the year 620 inspections were made of dairy farm premises, and in consequence of informal action 7 new cow-sheds were built, 5 renovated, 18 new dairies were built and one renovated.

(b) Sampling of Milk.

Two hundred and fifty-seven samples were taken and submitted for examination, the results being as follows :—

		<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Tuberculin Tested	....	93	76—81.7%	17—18.3%
Accredited	....	86	69—80.2%	17—19.8%
Pasteurised	....	27	22—81.5%	5—18.5%
Ungraded	....	51	11—21.7%	40—78.3%

Two samples were returned positive for the presence of T.B.

In the above tables the standard taken as satisfactory for ungraded milk is that required for graded milk.

(c) Food Inspection.

Three hundred and seventy seven inspections were made of premises where food is prepared for sale, stored or sold.

The following is a table of the amount of food condemned as unsatisfactory :—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight in Pounds</i>
Bacon	4
Fish	73
Milk	88
Cheese	40
Canned Pork	5
Preserves	129
Cereals	17
Vegetables	45
Butter	6
Cooking Fats	14
Flour	125
Fruit	248
Soups	48
Beef	6
Tinned Meats	33
Sausages	41

WATER SUPPLY.

The sources of supply continued unchanged and apart from minor extensions of mains to serve new housing in course of erection no new works or improvements were carried out.

The Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rofe and Raffety, presented their report mid-year upon the water supplies of the rural district, but as several of their recommendations are dependent upon the availability of water from the Ennerdale Lake Scheme promoted by the Whitehaven Corporation, no progress has been possible because of the set back the Corporation's Scheme received on the withdrawal of a large potential industrial consumer.

Both this report and the Survey of Water Resources issued by the County Council, agree that radical improvement of the water undertakings in the rural district is needed.

Not only are the distributive systems inadequate to meet the increased demand for water but the various sources of supply are now fully employed, and this is greatly accentuated by the accumulated arrears of maintenance of the war years.

No samples were taken of raw water going into supply, but the County Analyst's reports upon the comprehensive examination of samples of water taken in supply from each of the Owsen Fell, Cogra, Cold Fell, Wormgill, Meadley and Gosforth sources were satisfactory apart from conditions resulting from operational defects, such as want of flushing of mains and the like. Only the Owsen Fell and Cogra waters receive chemical treatment for slight plumbo-solvent action.

Particulars of the number of houses and the estimated population on public supplies are shown in the following table :—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. Houses</i>	<i>No. of houses supplied from public water mains</i>	<i>Estimated pop. supplied</i>
Arlecdon & Frizington	1165	1153	4150
Cleator Moor	1689	1680	6050
Distington	616	596	2145
Egremont	1594	1592	5730
Ennerdale & Kinniside	86	24	90
Gosforth	220	190	685
Haile	54	40	145
Lamplugh	211	188	680
Lowca	180	174	630
Lowside Quarter	130	63	225
Moresby	253	230	830

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. Houses</i>	<i>No. of houses supplied from public water mains</i>	<i>Estimated pop. supplied</i>
Netherwasdale	.... 40	—	—
Parton ....	.... 348	348	1250
Ponsonby	.... 26	22	75
Rottington	.... 17	17	60
St. Bees	.... 309	302	1090
St. Bridget's, Beckermet	180	145	520
St. John's, Beckermet	337	331	1190
Weddicar	.... 120	113	405
	—	—	—
	7,575	7,208	25,950
	—	—	—

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

With the exception of the parishes of Ennerdale and Kinniside, Netherwasdale, Ponsonby and Rottington, the built up areas of the other fifteen parishes are sewered. 99 yards of 9'' sewer were laid in the Parish of Distington. No other works of sewerage or sewage disposal were carried out.

Twenty eight houses were converted from the conservancy system to water carriage.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Drained to :</i>	
	<i>Main Sewer</i>	<i>Septic Tank</i>
Egremont	2	1
Gosforth	4	5
St. Bridget's, Beckermet	5	—
Frizington	—	3
Distington	1	—
Moresby	1	—
Ponsonby	—	1
Lamplugh	—	5
	—	—
	13	15
	—	—

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Refuse was collected weekly from some 90% of the total number of houses in the rural district by direct labour.

Six contractors also collected refuse and privy contents from 160 houses in the parishes of Egremont (10), Distington (89), Weddicar (4), Moresby (12) and Arlecdon and Frizington (45).

Great difficulty was experienced in keeping the Council's motor refuse vehicles (2) road worthy, and privately owned motor wagons had frequently to be hired. There was also general depreciation in the type of householders refuse receptacles, as dustbins were in short supply and cost more.

For the foregoing reasons the Council's decision that refuse be picked up on the premises where secondary means of access is available could not be operated.

Refuse continued to be disposed of at eight sites—in disused quarries and on ground which had subsided as a consequence of mining operations. Rodent control at the tips was carried out under contract by the staff of the Cumberland War Agricultural Executive Committee.

There is room for improvement in this service—particularly in the disposal of the refuse, but the cost (1946-1947 £4,700—estimated) is already considered high and will be increased during the current year when collection on the premises is made.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

I. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	49	6	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	60	78	2	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	98	127	8	Nil

. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	Nil	1	Nil
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) insufficient		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	2	Nil	1	Nil
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	8	Nil	3	Nil

In all cases no difficulty was found in having the above-noted defects remedied on notice to the owners.

POSTSCRIPT.

Though the report records no work of outstanding achievement, there has been a continued expansion of the normal services which, together with the imposition of new duties and the difficulties peculiar to the present time, has inevitably overloaded the administration machinery.

A feeling of frustration and irritability is understandable in the Council, but there is a tendency to beat the driver and ignore the capacity of the bus.

Council Chambers,
Cleator,
Cumberland.
8th June, 1948.

ROBERT BROWN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

